<u>**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**</u>

The present listing of claims replaces all previous listings of claims of the present application.

<u>**LISTING OF CLAIMS**</u>

1. (currently amended) A method of storing data comprising:

<u>distributing</u> ~~placing~~ a plurality of nanometer beads filled with nanometer sized particles <u>in a plurality of distinct data pit locations on a rotating data storage medium disk</u>, the nanometer sized particles providing <u>two or more different</u> colors to the nanometer beads~~, using inkjet technology at each of a plurality of data pit locations on a rotating data storage medium disk to represent data by the presence and absence of said colors~~, <u>wherein the plurality of distinct data pit locations differ from each other for at least one of said two or more different colors and represent different states, each state being defined by two or more bits corresponding to the presence or absence of anyone of said two or more different colors</u>;

exciting said colors within said nanometer beads at each location by making them fluoresce;

measuring said fluorescence of said nanometer beads at each <u>distinct</u> location to identify presence and absence of <u>each of</u> said <u>two or more different</u> colors~~, wherein the presence or absence of a color represents a bit of data~~.

2. (cancelled)

3. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein said nanometer sized particles are nanometer sized fluorescent particles.

4. (previously presented) The method of claim 3 wherein said nanometer sized particles comprise quantum dots.

5. (original) The method of claim 4 wherein said quantum dots are made up of red, blue and green color.

6. (original) The method of claim 4 wherein said quantum dots are made up of a plurality of shades of a color.

7. – 9. (cancelled)

10. (previously presented) The method of claim 1 wherein a holographic multi-spectral filter HSMF is used for dispersing collimated fluorescent light on a spectrally sensitive component.

11. (currently amended) A The method of storing data of claim 1, wherein comprising:
said placing a plurality of nanometer beads are distributed in said plurality of distinct data pit locations filled with nanometer-sized particles, the nanometer-sized particles providing colors to the nanometer beads, using laser-induced technology at each of said a plurality of data pit locations on a rotating data storage medium disk to represent data by the presence and absence of said colors; —
exciting said colors within said nanometer beads at each location by making them fluoresce;
measuring said fluorescence of said nanometer beads at each location to identify presence and absence of said colors, wherein the presence or absence of a color represents a bit of data.

12. – 13. (cancelled)

14. (currently amended) The method of claim 1 12, wherein the beads placed in the same data pit location are further colored with different shades of a color.

15. – 17. (cancelled)

18. (new) The method of storing data of claim 1, said plurality of nanometer beads are distributed in said distinct data pit locations using inkjet technology at each of said plurality of data pit locations.

19. (new) The method of storing data of claim 18, wherein the two or more different colors are red, green and blue and red is the most significant bit followed by blue and green as the least.

20. (new) A method of storing data, comprising

distributing a plurality of nanometer beads filled with nanometer sized particles in a plurality of distinct data pit locations on a rotating data storage medium disk, the nanometer sized particles providing two or more different shades of a color to the nanometer, wherein the plurality of distinct data pit locations differ from each other for at least one of said two or more different shades and represent different states, each state being defined by two or more bits corresponding to the presence or absence of anyone of said two or more different shades;

exciting the two or more different shades of said color within said nanometer beads at each location by making them fluorescent;

measuring said fluorescence of said nanometer beads at each distinct location to identify presence and absence of each of said two or more different shades.

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